John Augus Esq.

Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 40, *of* Vol. II.] SATURDAY, *AUGUST*, 28, 1790. [Whole No. 144.]

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XVIII.—CONCLUDED.

L'un et l'autre parti cruel également,
Ainſi que dans le crime, eſt dans l'aveuglement.

THIS diſcourſe pronounced with a military tone, had already agitated minds before diſpoſed to take arms, both from attachment to his houſe, and their private intereſts. But the Admiral, Coligni, who weighed more maturely all the conſequences of ſuch an enterprize, alone ventured to oppoſe the opinion of the Prince, by adviſing to employ in the execution of his deſign, a mean more proper to enſure the ſucceſs of it. "It would be," ſaid Coligni, "too deſperate a reſolution to expoſe ſo openly to the hazards of war, the fortunes of the houſe of Bourbon, and of ſo great a number of perſons allied to their blood, or attached to their intereſts. We are not ſupported by any forces at home, or alliances abroad. We have no fortified places, and are without troops, and without money. In the impoſſibility to act with open force, let us ſubſtitute policy in the ſtead of force. Let us endeavor, without diſcovering ourſelves, to employ other arms, to execute for us, what we are not in a condition to undertake for ourſelves, The kingdom is filled with a multitude of people, who have embraced the doctrine lately introduced by Calvin. The ſeverity of the reſearches made for them, and the rigour of their puniſhments, reduce them to deſpair. and to the deſire as well as neceſſity of braving every danger to reſcue themſelves from a deſtiny ſo horrible. They all know, that the duke of Guiſe, and eſpecially the Cardinal of Lorrain, are the principal authors of the perſecution; that this laſt purſues ardently their deſtruction, in the Parliaments and in the King's councils, and never ceaſes to rail at their doctrines, in his public harrangues and private converſations. If the diſcontents of this multitude have not blazed out, it has been merely for want of a leader capable of guiding it, and of animating it, by his example. If they ſhould be ſtimulated ever ſo little, they will blindly confront the greateſt dangers, in the hope of delivering themſelves from the misfortunes which threaten them. Let us avail ourſelves of this reſource; let us encourage this multitude, already diſpoſed to commotions; let us give a form to their deſigns; let us arm their hatred againſt the Guiſes; let us put them in a condition to attack theſe ſtrangers, in good order and with advantage. Our deſigns, in this way, will execute themſelves, without expoſing or committing us, with our appearing to have any part in them. In augmenting our forces with all thoſe of the Calviniſts, we ſhall ſupport ourſelves by the protection of the Proteſtant Princes of Germany, and of Elizabeth Queen of England, who patronize openly the new religion. Our cauſe will become better and our pretext more plauſible. We will reject upon the Proteſtants the boldneſs of their enterprize, and we ſhall convince the whole world, that it is neither intereſt nor ambition, but ſimply the difference in religion which has excited us to arms."

It ſhould be remembered here, that Davila was a Catholic, and Coligni a Proteſtant. The latter, one of the greateſt, altho the moſt unfortunate men of his age, was as ſincere in religion, as pure in morals, and as honourable in the whole conduct of his life, as any one of his contemporaries. That he was deſirous of engaging the Bourbons and Montmorencies to favor the Calviniſts and liberty of conſcience, is probable: but he is repreſented by the beſt French Hiſtorians, as ſo much attached to the King, as to have been even ſuſpected by his party. The harrangue which Davila puts into his mouth, is too much like a mere politician, and too little like a philoſopher or a chriſtian, to be conſiſtent with his character.

PAINTINGS.—American Genius.

BROWN, the Duke of *York's* portrait painter, has exhibited ſeveral pictures in his uſual ſtile of excellence. That of *Glanville Sharpe*, Eſq. chairman of committee of ſlave trade, is undoubtedly his beſt performance.

Brown's whole length of the *Earl* of *Strathmore* is a ſpirited figure, and a true *fac-ſimile* of that gallant and elegant young officer.

Lord *Loughborough's* portrait, by *Brown*, is painted by order of lady *Erſkine*.

Mr. *Weſt* has lately painted a fine Head of Dr. *Price*.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT making further Proviſion for the payment of the Debts of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act, intituled, An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," divers duties were laid on goods, wares and merchandize ſo imported, for the diſcharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures: And whereas the ſupport of government and the diſcharge of the ſaid debts, render it neceſſary to encreaſe the ſa[illegible] duties:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the laſt day of December next, the duties ſpecified and laid in and by the act aforeſaid, ſhall ceaſe and determine, and that upon all goods, wares and merchandize (not herein particularly excepted) which after the ſaid day ſhall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, there ſhall be levied, collected and paid the ſeveral and reſpective duties following, that is to ſay: Madeira wine of the quality of London particular, per gallon, thirty-five cents; other Madeira wine, per gallon, thirty cents; Sherry wine per gallon, twenty-five cents; other wines, per gallon, twenty cents; diſtilled ſpirits, if more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dycas's hydrometer, per gallon, twelve cents; if more than five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, per gallon, twelve and an half cents; if of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, per gallon, thirteen cents; if above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the ſame hydrometer, per gallon, fifteen cents; if of more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, per gallon, twenty cents; if of more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, per gallon, twenty-five cents; molaſſes, per gallon, three cents; beer, ale and porter in caſks, per gallon, five cents; beer, ale and porter in bottles, per dozen, twenty cents. Teas from China and India, in ſhips or veſſels of the United States, bohea, per pound, ten cents; ſouchong and other black teas, per pound, eighteen cents; hyſon, per pound, thirty-two cents; other green teas, per pound, twenty cents: Teas from Europe, in ſhips or veſſels of the United States; bohea, per pound, twelve cents; ſouchong and other black teas, per pound, twenty-one cents; hyſon, per pound, forty cents; other green teas, per pound, twenty-four cents: Teas from any other place, or in any other ſhips or veſſels, bohea per pound, fifteen cents; ſouchong and other black teas per pound, twenty-ſeven cents; hyſon per pound, fifty cents; other green teas per pound, thirty cents; coffee per pound, four cents; cocoa per pound one cent; loaf ſugar per pound, five cents; brown ſugar per pound, one and an half cent; other ſugar per pound, two and an half cents; candles of tallow per pound, two cents; candles of wax or ſpermaceti per pound, ſix cents; cheeſe per pound four cents; ſoap per pound, two cents; pepper per pound, ſix cents; pimento per pound, four cents; manufactured tobacco per pound, ſix cents; ſnuff per pound, ten cents; indigo per pound twenty-five cents; cotton per pound, three cents; nails and ſpikes per pound, one cent; barr and other lead per pound, one cent; ſteel unwrought per one hundred and twelve pounds, ſeventy-five cents; hemp per one hundred and twelve pounds, fifty-four cents; cables per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents; tarred cordage per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents; untarred cordage and yarn per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred and fifty cents; twine and pack thread per one hundred and twelve pounds, three hundred cents; ſalt per buſhel, twelve cents; malt per buſhel, ten cents; coal per buſhel, three cents; boots per pair, fifty cents; ſhoes, ſlippers, and goloſhoes, made of leather, per pair, ſeven cents; ſhoes and ſlippers made of ſilk or ſtuff, per pair, ten cents; wool and cotton cards, per dozen, fifty cents; playing cards per pack, ten cents; all china ware, looking glaſſes, window and other glaſs, and all manufactures of glaſs, (black quart bottles excepted) twelve and an half per centum ad valorem; marble, ſlate, and other ſtones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other utenſils of marble or ſlate, and generally all ſtone and earthern ware, blank books, writing paper, and wraping paper, paper hangings, paſte boards, parchment and vellum; pictures and prints, painters colors including lamb black, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying, gold, ſilver and plated ware, gold and ſilver lace, jewellery and paſte work, clocks and watches, ſhoe and knee buckles, grocery, (except the articles before enumerated) namely, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniſeed, currants, dates, figs, plumbs, prunes, raiſins, ſugarcandy, oranges, lemons, limes, and generally, all fruits and comfits, olives, capers and pickles of every ſort, oil, gun-powder, muſtard in flour, ten per centum ad valorem; cabinet-wares, buttons, ſaddles, gloves of leather, hats of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them, millenary ready made, caſtings of iron, and ſlit and rolled iron, leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of which leather is the article of chief value, except ſuch as are herein otherwiſe rated, canes, walking-ſticks and whips, cloathing ready made, bruſhes, anchors, all wares of tin, pewter, or copper, all or any of them, medicinal drugs, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying, carpets and carpeting, all velvets, velverets, ſattins and other wrought ſilks, cambrics, muſlins, muſlinets, lawns, laces, gauzes, chintzes, and colored callicoes, and nankeens, ſeven and an half per centum ad valorem. All goods, wares and chandize imported directly from China or India in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States, teas excepted, twelve and an half per centum ad valorem, All coaches, chariots, phætons, chaiſes, chairs, ſolos or other carriages, or parts of carriages, fifteen and an half per centum ad valorem; and five per centum ad valorem upon all other goods, wares and merchandize, except bullion, tin in pigs, tin plates, old pewter, braſs, teutenague, iron and braſs wire, copper in plates, ſalt petre, plaiſter of Paris, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, raw hides and ſkin, undreſſed furrs of every kind, the ſea-ſtores of ſhips or veſſels, the cloaths, books, houſhold furniture, and the tools or implements of the trade or profeſſion of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, philoſophical apparatus ſpecially imported for any ſeminary of learning, all goods intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place, in the ſame ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be imported, and generally, all articles of the growth, product or manufactures of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum ſhall be made to the ſeveral rates of duties above ſpecified and impoſed, in reſpect to all goods, wares and merchandize, which, after the ſaid laſt day of December next, ſhall be imported in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States, except in the caſes in which an additional duty is herein before ſpecially laid on any goods, wares, or merchandizes, which ſhall be imported in ſuch ſhips or veſſels.

And be it further enacted, That all duties, which ſhall be paid or ſecured to be paid by virtue of this act, ſhall be returned or diſcharged in reſpect to all ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, whereupon they ſhall have been ſo paid, or ſecured to be paid, as, within twelve calendar months after payment made or ſecurity given, ſhall be exported to any foreign port or place, except one per centum on the amount of the ſaid duties, which ſhall be retained as an indemnification for whatever expenſe may have accrued concerning the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on dried and pickled fiſh, of the fiſheries of the United States, and on other proviſions ſalted within the ſaid States, which after the ſaid laſt day of December next, ſhall be exported therefrom to any foreign port or place, in lieu of a drawback of the duty on the ſalt which ſhall have been expended thereupon, according to the following rates, namely, dried fiſh per quintal, ten cents, pickled fiſh and other ſalted proviſions, per barrel, ten cents.

And be it further enacted, That where duties by this act are impoſed, or drawbacks allowed on any ſpecific quantity of goods, wares and merchandize, the ſame ſhall be deemed to apply in proportion to any quantity, more or leſs, than ſuch ſpecific quantity.

And be it further enacted, That all the duties which by virtue of the act intituled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," accrued between the time ſpecified in the ſaid act for the commencement of the ſaid duties, and the reſpective times when the collectors entered upon the duties of their reſpective offices in the ſeveral diſtricts, be, and they are hereby remitted and diſcharged, and that in any caſe in which they may have been paid to the United States, reſtitution thereof ſhall be made.

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral duties impoſed by this act ſhall continue to be collected and paid, until the debts and purpoſes, for which they are pledged and appropriated, ſhall be fully diſcharged. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent the legiſlature of the United States from ſubſtituting other duties or taxes of equal value to any or all of the ſaid duties and impoſts.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, August the tenth, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(True copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS
ON THE LATE
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, &c.

CONTINUATION.

THE National Aſſembly, poſſeſſed by the ſame miſchievous dæmon of democracy, have actually proceeded to aboliſh titles and reduce penſions.

I hope a few impartial reflections on this very intereſting point, may in ſome meaſure obviate the pernicious tendency of ſuch levelling republican notions.—As the French nobleſſe always ſacrifice to the graces, they derived their captivating politeneſs, and inimitable addreſs, from the aſſiduity of this pleaſing devotion. They gave a decided *ton* to ſociety in exact proportion to the diſtinctions of rank and birth. A ſimple *monſieur* edged in, as he could, through the half opened door of a lady's aſſembly-room; but whenever an archbiſhop, a prince of the blood, or an ambaſſador, was announced, "*ouvrez les deux battants pour monſeignr. l'archeveque*," was the faſhionable language. A nice and faſtidous obſerver, who had been uſed to good company, could inſtantly diſcover *duc et pair*, a ſimple duke, a marquis, a viſcount, or count by the condeſcending hauteur, the dignified familiarity, or graceful negligence of returning a bow, or preſenting a ſnuff-box to an inferior, with as much preciſion as if he had examined their reſpective patents.

But all theſe enchanting accompliſhments will be ſoon neglected. The eye of taſte will ſpeedily loſe this exquiſite diſcrimination, which was never before attained in ancient or modern times. *L'amour, la chaſſe, le ſervice, l' agrément de la ſociété, les mots heureux, les petits ſoins*, will give place to the *trieſte* of party; and the *ennui* of politics, to the tumults of faction, and the conflicts of ambition. The gay and ſeducing attendance of the toilet will be deſerted for the ſenate; and a tedious debate on the conſtitution will arreſt the attention more than a new dance at the ope-

ra, or a ballet at Verſailles. A poetical *ariſtocrat* who feels for the *decadence* of his country, laments this fatal change of manners in the following pathetic and affecting lines:

" Autrefois, dans la France,
" La preſence d'un duc faiſoit taire un marquis ;
" Devant l'homme à la cour admis
" Un gentilhomme de province
" N'auroit oſé reſter aſſis.

" Un bourgeois reſpectoit le noble le plus mince ;
" Les plus grands impoſoient tonjours aux plus petits ;
" Et c'etoit un ordre admirable :
" Mais l'aujourdhui dans ce Paris
" C' eſt un despotisme effroyable ;
" *Tout le monde y dit ſon avis* "

How different is our ſituation at this moment! How triumphant the contraſt! By the auſpicious exerciſe of the prerogative, the Britiſh and Iriſh peerage have been liberally increaſed during the preſent reign.—As birth, fortune, and deſert are not faſtidiouſly deemed indiſpenſable qualifications, the gratitude of the new peer to the crown is inſured, as he can only aſcribe his promotion to the gracious favor of his ſovereign, and the benign influence of the miniſter. Thus the pride and arrogance of aſſuming merit are effectually checked; and a courtly complaiſant race of nobles gradually formed; all actuated by the true ſpirit of ariſtocracy, and implicitly devoted to the crown; always ready to ſupport its prerogatives, and maintain the ſplendid privileges of their own order, againſt vulgar prejudice, and popular encroachments.

For though the lords derive their honor from the crown, the fountain of all honor; ſtill as they are only truſtees, they ſhould be ever ready to reſign it with alacrity on any great political criſis. By a ſpirited exertion, founded on this generous ſentiment, a few noble peers, [if report is to be credited] gallantly deſpiſing reproach and obloquy, and diſdaining to be bound by too rigid and ſcrupulous an adherence to their word, ſaved the king, the church, and the nation, by voting againſt the Eaſt India bill in 1783.

On the ſame maxim, a deſertion of friends, party, and principle, may ſometimes be conſidered as a political teſt, and as a juſt, fair, and conſtitutional claim to a penſion and peerage; being a ſort of feudal homage, and the moſt unequivocal proof of profound duty, loyalty, and attachment. Surely even the malignity of faction muſt admit, that the elevation of ſoul which indignant virtue inſpires, could alone induce any perſon to act what is commonly, but very erroneouſly, deemed a diſhonorable part in politics.—Would the moſt unprincipled adminiſtration abandon ſuch an intrepid convert, to be vilified, traduced, and expoſed to the bitter taunts, and contemptuous ſneers of a calumniating oppoſition? No: let a man of ſuch heroic merit never be conſigned to diſgrace; let him be ennobled by a title, and enriched by a Penſion, in order to excite a generous emulation in others, and as the only adequate reward and conſolation he himſelf can reliſh.

I have alſo, Sir, often reflected with ſingular ſatisfaction on the pleaſing mode in which civil ſuits were carried on in France; where even the deciſions of juſtice were biaſſed by the gentle influence of manners and cuſtoms, & blended with their ſocial ſyſtem of policy. The *Preſident* was uſually ſolicited in perſon, by his noble or fair clients, and their ſtate of the caſe was liſtened too with the moſt polite reſpect and attention. As gallantry and law were happily united, ladies with great condeſcenſion viſited the judge at his own chamber.—When beauty pleaded her cauſe irreſiſtably in private, what a faint impreſſion could even the eloquence of an Erſkine make in open court? Sometimes an amorous propoſition, expreſſed with the utmoſt delicacy, drop'd from the judge, and if favorably received, *le proces etoit gagné*. A French critic has produced a ſpecimen of elegant wit, addreſſed by a judicial magiſtrate to a charming ſuitor, on this nice point, equally honorable to himſelf and the juriſprudence of his country: The *equivoque* of a legal term is happily preſerved; for as the author was a lawyer, he remembered the profeſſion in his poetical rapture, and reſted his claim to *reciprocity* on a *double entendre*:

" Vous avez chez moi libre *acces*,
" J'en demande chez vous un *autre*.
" Si je ne gagne mon proces,
" Vous ne gagnerez pas le votre:" &c.

But the barbarous ſpirit of democracy has interrupted this tender intercourſe! This ſentimental mode of conducting law-ſuits! Judicial magiſtrates will no longer be permitted to purchaſe offices. A previous ſtudy and long practice in the courts will be eſteemed indiſpenſible qualifications for the bench; and conſequently young men will be excluded, on whoſe generous feelings the tears and ſolicitations of the fair never fail in exciting the warmeſt emotions.—Inexorable *bourgeois* juries will be eſtabliſhed, who may preſume to judge both of the law and fact; no deference will be paid to birth, rank, or riches; and an accompliſhed courtier, perhaps a favorite of his ſovereign, will be treated like one of the *canaille*.

But the evil will not ſtop here: not only the ſoft intercourſe which has been juſt deſcribed, will no longer be tolerated, but all the delicacies of *politeſſe* will be aboliſhed, and ancient ruſticity revived. " The ideas which the Greeks formed of politeneſs, muſt have been very different from our's," ſays Mr. Hume, in quoting this paſſage from Menander: " It is not in the power of the Gods to make a polite ſoldier." The reaſon is obvious.—The turbulent ſpirit of licentious equality diffuſed among the Grecian republics, inſpired a contempt for thoſe finer ſocial arts, the original invention of which even Mr. Dutens admits to be modern. They diſdained to acquire that reſpectful addreſs, that delicate adulation, and honourable ſubſerviency to the pleaſure and inclination of others, in which the very eſſence of true politeneſs conſiſts. Such a ſenſitive plant ſhrinks from the rude hand of democracy, and can be only cultivated to its utmoſt perfection under the genial influence and cheering beams of court ſunſhine. The author of *Eſprit des Loix*, who ſaw this finely exemplified in his own country, remarks, with patriotic exultation, " that politeneſs and arbitrary power made an equal progreſs among the Romans." The converſe of this propoſition is likewiſe true. The French will ſoon loſe that boaſted ſuperiority which has ſo long excited the envy and emulation of Europe. Even the Dutch, under the protection and auſpices of the Pruſſian monarch, will ſpeedily be *drilled* into more refinement, and excel them in every graceful and elegant accompliſhment. As amiableneſs of character is attained by the agreeable art of concealing the boiſterous ſallies of paſſion, and reſtraining the diſguſting bluntneſs of ſincerity, politeneſs and diſſimulation are indiſſolubly connected, and always flouriſh under the protection of royalty. This exterior varniſh pleaſes the eye, though it diſguiſes the heart;—as painting glaſs, beautifies it, but renders it leſs tranſparent.

(To be continued.)

MADRID, May 25.

COUNCILS have been held here of late, occaſioned by the numerous couriers from London, Liſbon, and Paris; but there is not the ſmalleſt appearance of any intention in our Court to give up its claims to the excluſive navigation of the Southern Ocean.—Portugal, in conſequence of the family marriage which took place lately, abandons Great-Britain to join our cauſe.—The preparations for war go on with more vigour than ever.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The French patriots are greatly elated with a recent victory over the ariſtocratics, in the French Netherlands—the regiments of Vintimille and all the regulars in the garriſon of the place, have entered into a voluntary union and confederacy with the national troops at Douay. And thus the hopes of the royal party are diminiſhing in every quarter!

The beſt opinion amongſt the principal merchants concerned in the Spaniſh trade here is, that if we demand of the court of Spain a reſtitution of our ſhipping and a partial trade to the ſouth weſt coaſt, both will be granted; but if we demand an excluſive general trade, it would be in fact giving up the keys of Mexico and Peru, and for the preſervation of thoſe places they will riſque every thing.

The ſpeculative politicians, who look to our quondam poſſeſſions in America, for aſſiſtance at the preſent criſis, will be deceived, if we are to truſt to the beſt informed men from that country. They look on European differences with too much *ſang froid*. They have a debt only of fifteen millions, which as they quaintly ſay, they can diſcharge while they ſleep, and that therefore their beſt victory is to be found in neutrality.

JUNE 19.

The bodies and ſkeletons found in the dungeons of the Baſtile, were depoſited on the 1ſt inſt. in St. Paul's church-yard. The funeral ceremony was accompanied with ſolemn pomp—The bier was borne by twelve of the workmen employed in the demolition of that fortreſs, and the pall ſupported by thoſe who had diſinterred the corpſes: they had their tools conſpicuous with a label containing theſe words—" Tremble, ye enemies of public good!" On the coffin were placed a chain and bullet, found very near one of the victims. The battalion, and almoſt all the citizens of the De la Culture, attended this funeral.

JUNE 22.

The expenditure of the Britiſh armaments amounted, on Friday laſt, to one million one hundred and forty-eight thouſand pounds ſterling.

SWEDES AND RUSSIANS.

Further particulars of the taking Revel by the Swedes.

" The Duke of Sudermania, immediately upon the failure of his firſt attempt on the Ruſſian fleet, lying in the harbor of Revel at anchor, in which he loſt two ſhips of the line, retired about ten leagues from the harbor to repair the damage his fleet had ſuſtained, and to prepare for a ſecond attack before any relief could be afforded to the Ruſſian fleet. As ſoon as he had refitted, he ſailed for the harbor, at a league diſtant from which the Ruſſian fleet was diſcovered ready to diſpute with the Swedes the entrance. Upon a Council being held by the Duke, it was reſolved to attack the Ruſſians, and the ſignals being given the fleet bore down for the attack, which was maintained for near ſix hours with the utmoſt fury; at length the Swedes broke the Ruſſian line, which threw them into much confuſion; then the Swedes, taking the advantage of the general confuſion into which the Ruſſians were thrown, followed them with their whole force into the harbor, where, after a ſhort but dreadful conflict and carnage, the Ruſſian ſhips which remained afloat ſtruck, and the caſtle and town ſurrendered."

CHARLESTON (S. C.) July 12.

The increaſe of population in this State has ſurpaſſed the moſt ſanguine expectation. A gentleman who went from this in the year 1785, to ſettle in the country was the tenth perſon who inhabited Pendleton county; but according to the returns made in conformity to the act for procuring a cenſus of the people of this State, and which was exhibited to the late convention, it appears, that the number of *fighting men* in that county exceeds *ſeven thouſand*.

AUGUST 14.

Laſt evening arrived the brig Waſhington, Rouſtan in 13 days, and ſchooner Faithful, Aaron, Young, in 17 days from Aux-Cayes.

Previous to the departure of the brig Waſhington, from Aux-Cayes, a French packet had arrived there from France, with diſpatches for the commandants of Aux-Cayes, Port-au-Prince, &c. which had excited much anxious curioſity among the patriots, from their import not being communicated to the public. On an expreſs having been forwarded to the general at Port-au-Prince, the popular impatience aroſe to ſuch an unbounded height, that they ſeized on the expreſs, brought him back, and opened the diſpatches in public, which, on being read, produced the utmoſt ſatisfaction; containing inſtructions to the adminiſtration to acquieſce in the proceedings of the patriots, and to ſuffer them quietly to proceed in the formation and eſtabliſhment of their municipal governments. The diſpatches alſo contained orders to put the iſland in the beſt ſtate of defence.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

The crops of wheat and rye in every part of Pennſylvania, have greatly exceeded the expectations of the farmer. While thoſe grains had an unpromiſing appearance laſt ſpring, a quadruple quantity of Indian corn, oats and potatoes, were put in the ground, all of which promiſe an immenſe encreaſe, ſo that the profits of agriculture to the State of Pennſylvania, it is computed, this fall and next ſpring, will be equal, if not ſuperior to what they have been during the laſt

The Princes of antiquity, and particularly the Roman Emperors, had recourſe to the expedient of *deification*, in order to inſpire into the minds of the people reverence for their perſons, and abſolute ſubmiſſion to their extravagancies.—The *jus divinum* and ſanctity of character, which ſome of our modern monarchs have aſſumed, are copies of this original abſurdity, and calculated on ſimilar principles of policy, to enſlave the mind, and diveſt human nature of thoſe rights and privileges communicated, by ſupreme power, to elevate the lot of man above the reſt of the creation; but the people have detected the impoſture, and regained that rational ſtation in ſociety, which their fathers had impotently reſigned to the iniquity and caprice of monarchs for ſeveral thouſand years.

For the information of the public, a correſpondent has favored us with an account of the cauſe of the diſturbances in Hiſpaniola, which he collected from his letters, and intelligence received of perſons from that iſland:

Sometime ago, the citizens of the iſland aſſembled, and choſe delegates from each diſtrict, to meet at St. Mark's in aſſembly, with authority to make laws for the government of the iſland. They met, and made a number of laws—theſe laws were approved of by the inhabitants of the north, and diſapproved of by the ſouth ſide of the iſland; but the Aſſembly attempted to enforce them, and enliſtened all the King's troops, at eight dollars per month, and a bit a day wages: Seized upon a French 74 gun-ſhip, and a frigate which lay in the harbour, and manned them:—they alſo enrolled all the inhabitants of the north, and draft them by terms. Any perſon who is drafted, and does not turn out to enforce the Aſſembly's laws, is put into confinement. Any perſon drafted is free from arreſt for debt while in ſervice, or in going to or coming from headquarters, or for fifteen days after their return. In conſequence of this law, a number of people have purchaſed goods from merchants and maſters of veſſels, and taken protection by joining the troops.

The inhabitants of the ſouth armed and aſſembled themſelves in great bodies, and were preparing to attack St. Mark's; they had got a frigate and ſome other veſſels of force with troops on board, which ſailed on the 3d inſt. for St. Mark's, to endeavour to diſperſe the Aſſembly and troops.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Auguſt 6.

"We have now a civil war throughout this iſland: citizens are fighting againſt citizens, and trade is entirely at a ſtand, and unſafe: it is a very critical time, and very dangerous to have debts out. Produce has got exceeding high and ſcarce; a great part of the people's time is taken up with the preſent diſturbances, ſo that they cannot attend to the plantations. Molaſſes is not got at any price."

BOSTON, Auguſt 23.

His excellency the Governor has iſſued a Proclamation for calling the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth to meet on the 15th of September next, at the State-Houſe in this Town, on buſineſs of importance.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 25.

By the Ceres from Liverpool arrived at this port, European accounts are received to the 4th July—at which time no accommodation had taken place—and the Spaniſh and Engliſh fleets were at ſea.

FROM THE POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

THE ſecond ſeſſion of Congreſs is now cloſed, and when we conſider the ſubjects which have been under diſcuſſion and the deciſions which have been made upon them, I conſider it as concluding under circumſtances not inauſpicious to the intereſt and honor of the United States. The queſtion of the removal, introduced as it was, in the midſt of the moſt important buſineſs, appeared to be below the dignity of the government. It has however terminated all further uneaſineſs on the ſubject, and if an immediate removal has too much the air of levity and local politics, yet a more central ſituation for the permanent reſidence was undoubtedly a juſt propoſition. Complaints have frequently been made at the length and ſlowneſs of the proceedings of Congreſs; but the perſons who make them, have not properly reflected on the difficulty and importance of the buſineſs they have had before them. Queſtions ariſing on public revenues and credit are the moſt intricate in the ſcience of legiſlation, and they were peculiarly difficult with us from the long unſettled condition of our public funds, and the various claims and various opinions that have been founded upon them. The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury firſt brought up to view ſolid principles in the ſettlement of the public credit, and is no doubt the ableſt production that has ever been produced in this country on the ſubject of Finance. This report has been diſcuſſed, and its principles inveſtigated for ſeveral months—the anxiety of the public has been great—its expectations have been raiſed and repeatedly diſappointed, till at length the buſineſs has terminated, if not entirely to every one's wiſhes, yet in a manner very ſatisfactory to the community and honorable to the government. The national debt is funded—a conſiderable portion of the ſtate debts aſſumed and funded alſo, and proviſion made by law not only for redeeming and ſinking the public debt, but for a final ſettlement of accounts between the individual ſtates and the union. This buſineſs alone ſo immenſely important to the intereſt and welfare of our country, is in my judgment cheaply accompliſhed by ſix months of debate and deliberation. I could have wiſhed the public circumſtances had admitted ſome things to have been more fully done, which are now limited by the probable neceſſities of the union. A more ſtrict adherence to principles would have required the whole of the ſtate debts to be aſſumed and not a part only—the intereſt of the national debt to have been funded on like terms with the principal, and not at three per cent; and the whole debt to have been immediately funded at an intereſt of ſix per cent, and not a third part poſtponed for ten years. However when I reflect on the vaſt difficulties and oppoſition that Congreſs had to contend with, and the various jealouſies and prejudices which have ſtarted up, I cheerfully acquieſce, and with ſenſations of pride and gratitude in the meaſures which have been adopted. I conſider them as meaſures of great and wiſe and neceſſary national policy, and which will contribute, almoſt as much as the late revolution in the government, to conſolidate our union, and replace our public character, on the permanent foundations of intereſt and juſtice.

The great objects which were neceſſary to make us a free and reſpectable nation ſeem now to be nearly attained. Next to a well armed and well balanced government for the United States, was the funding and gradual reduction of the public debt, and the ſettlement of the claims of the ſeveral ſtates. One of the laſt acts of Congreſs was to provide means for the final adjuſtment of the accounts between the individual ſtates and the union. The preſent generation have done in a few years the work of a century. We have accompliſhed our freedom, our reputation, our union. No people have more deeply ſtudied and more happily ſeized the true principles of government. No people can frame or reform their conſtitutions as ſucceſſive experience may dictate; or reſtore and fix their public credit, as the national exigencies may require, with more coolneſs, harmony and diſpatch. Perſonal, political and religious freedom, ſeem to have attained their laſt ſtage of perfection and ſecurity in America. The ſpirit of freedom has indeed exiſted in all ages; it has often ſhown out with a brilliant luſtre—but its ſplendor and happy effects, have been but momentary, and have periſhed under forms of government illy conſtituted, and ſubject to perpetual vibration. It is impoſſible to ſay how far improvements may ſtill be made in the great ſcience of rendering politics ſubſervient to the happineſs of mankind. It has been reſerved to the people of this country to preſent the beſt image which has hitherto appeared in civil hiſtory of a wiſely and ſtrongly balanced republican government; or a government which will enſure the moſt equal and beneficent adminiſtration. Our progreſs in political knowledge appears the more ſtriking when we obſerve the conduct of the French nation, a nation celebrated for quickneſs of conception. They ſeem to be inattentive to the ripe fruits of experience which they might gather from the hiſtory of all nations, and which have been ſo deeply and elaborately diſplayed by Doctor Adams in his defence of the American Conſtitutions, and to be running with intemperate ardor after democracy. It is impoſſible to tell what will be the reſult of their revolution. I will however venture to aſſert that there is more ſound ſenſe and ſound knowledge of government diſplayed by an anonymous writer in the Gazette of the United States in his "Diſcourſes on Davila," than in all the deliberations of the French National Aſſembly.

I may be thought too warm in my reflections on the genius and felicity of America. It ſuits ſome tempers to be conſtantly viewing and exaggerating the dark ſide of public and private life. I confeſs I find more conſolation and pleaſure in the oppoſite picture, and in viewing what is honorable and advantageous to my country. It at leaſt ſerves to render us more cheerful and contented in our own private walks—it gives us as patriots a certain pride and elevation of ſentiment, and as men of ſerious and devout affections, it ſerves to fill our minds with gratitude and love, and from the view of private and political bleſſings, to raiſe our thoughts to that being who is the great Author of thoſe bleſſings and Father of mercies.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

THE Gazettes of the ſeveral States of the month of June laſt, informed the public, that a man, who called himſelf ARCHIBALD ROSS, and paſſed through Peterſburg, in Virginia, gave out that about five years ago, being on board a ſhip, called the *Julius Cæſar*, commanded by Capt. SQUIRES, belonging to Philadelphia, and on her way from Charleſton to Cadiz, the ſaid ſhip was taken off the Weſtern Iſlands by two Algerine veſſels, and carried to Algiers; that himſelf and twenty-one others, his companions, whoſe names he pretends to recite, were condemned to ſlavery, of whom himſelf and ſix others, at length eſcaped to Gibraltar; that from ſome Poſt of Spain he the ſaid Archibald Roſs, and an Archibald Deacon, got a paſſage to Boſton, where he left the ſaid Deacon, and was proceeding through Peterſburg to Charleſton, where he ſaid his friends reſided. He pretended alſo to have ſeen a Mr. *Henry Whiting* in ſlavery among the Algerines.—Government being in poſſeſſion of evidence that there are no other American captives in the Barbary States but fifteen, who are of thoſe taken in the year 1785, in the ſhip Dauphin, Obrian, and ſchooner Maria, Stephens, immediately took meaſures for enquiring into ſuch of the facts ſtated by Archibald Roſs, as were within their reach. They are informed from Philadelphia, on an official examination of the entries for ſix years back, that no ſuch ſhip as the Julius Cæſar, commanded by Captain Squires, has belonged to that port within that period; from Charleſton on an examination of eight years, that no ſuch ſhip has cleared out there within that period, and from Boſton, that but one veſſel has arrived there which had ſailed from any port of Spain within the period of the pretended eſcape of Roſs, the maſter of which, on examination, declared that while in Spain he heard nothing of this matter, and that no ſuch paſſenger as Archibald Deacon came with him. The information from Charleſton is further, that the pretended Archibald Roſs has not made his appearance there.

Attention was paid to this impoſter, becauſe he furniſhed matter for his own detection; and becauſe repeated inſtances give reaſon to apprehend that it is becoming habitual with vagrant adventurers to ſubſiſt themſelves on good and unguarded citizens, by perſuading them that their brothers, children, or huſbands, long ſince loſt at ſea, are now living in Algiers, where they pretend to have ſeen them in captivity, thus nouriſhing their own profligacy in the ſluices of diſtreſs, which they cruelly re-open in breaſts where time had cloſed them. A humane people will certainly diſcourage this flagitious abuſe of their beſt paſſions, by treating as ſwindlers and divulgers of falſe news, thoſe who ſhall be found dealing out tales as improbable as they are cruel.

☞ The Printers of the ſeveral Gazettes in different parts of the United States are deſired to inſert the above.

TOUR TO RHODE-ISLAND.

The late excurſion of THE PRESIDENT of the United States to the State of Rhode-Iſland, is one of thoſe events which makes the deepeſt and moſt pleaſing impreſſions on the public mind: The people of that State had long wiſhed for an opportunity to expreſs their feelings, perſonally, to "THE MAN who unites all hearts."

RECEPTION AT NEWPORT.

The Preſident arrived at Newport on Tueſday 17th inſt. where he was received with the higheſt demonſtrations of joy: An elegant entertainment was provided in the Repreſentatives' chamber—which was emblematically decorated on the occaſion: Addreſſes were preſented from the Rev. Clergy, and the Society of Free Maſons.

After viewing the town, on Wedneſday he was eſcorted by a large and reſpectable committee, attended by a proceſſion of the citizens to the Packet, and embarked for

PROVIDENCE,

At which place he arrived the ſame day at 4 o'clock, P. M.—A proceſſion was formed agreeable to a previous arrangement, which eſcorted him to his lodgings at Mr. Dagget's tavern.

The attendance of almoſt every inhabitant, both of Newport and Providence in the proceſſions, together with a brilliant appearance of ladies at the windows and doors of the houſes, evinced, in the moſt ſenſible manner, their pleaſure on this happy occaſion.

In the evening the College Edifice was ſplendidly illuminated.

Federal Salutes were fired at Newport, and at Providence, on The Preſident's landing and embarking—and the bells rang a joyful peal: Addreſſes were preſented by the town of Providence, the Corporation of the College, and the Society of the Cincinnati.

After partaking of an entertainment at the Court Houſe in Providence, where the federal circle of patriotic toaſts were drank, accompanied by diſcharges from the artillery, The Preſident, his Suite and the Gentlemen who accompanied him from this city, embarked on their return.

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Accounts from Bruſſels inform, that the people of Brabant flock in great numbers to that city—10,000 entered in one morning, to pay their homage to the new government; but great alarms and confuſion ſtill prevail in that city. In conſequence of the preſent critical ſituation of Affairs, the Hague Gazette has been ſuſpended for ſix weeks.

Alarming accounts are received at Paris daily of the diſorders which prevail in the army, moſt of the regiments being no longer under ſubjection, they revolt, diſband, and are in ſuch a ſtate of inſurrection, as renders it impoſſible to calculate the reſult; in conſequence of this the King has propoſed uniting the national troops with the regulars; this propoſition was joyfully received by the National Aſſembly. The King and all the Royal Family are at St. Cloud to paſs the ſummer. His removal from Paris cauſed ſome uneaſineſs, and an inflammatory pamphlet was wrote on the occaſion, in which it was ſaid there was a conſpiracy on foot, and that the king was to be carried off; this excited a great fermentation, but it did not prevent the King from going the next day.

The King of Sweden has pardoned the officers, whoſe ſanguinary ſentences are mentioned in this Gazette, No. 35. The prince of Naſſau, commanding a fleet in the Ruſſian ſervice, has been defeated by the King of Sweden in perſon.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12ſ4 to 12ſ6.
INDENTS 7ſ2.
STATE SECURITIES 8ſ.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship North-Carolina, Haydock, Vigo, 53 days.
Brig Minerva, Sanworth, Newfoundland 25
Patty, Mallaby, St. Thomas's 18
Rebecca, Codwiſe, Cadiz, 44
Sloop Patty, Gale, Domingo, 18
John Smith, St. St. Martins, 18.

PRIZES

IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prizes of 500*l.* 14032 16,260
Prize of 200*l.* 14,984
Prizes of 100*l.* 4158 16,111 17,161 8066 8239
Prizes of 50*l.* 3732 4910 15,858 24,541 2255 15,494 2858 3969 24,946
Prizes of 20*l.* 2069 3373 7540 22,176 1465 7570 15,779 19,729 21,195 3068 5141 8656 8672 13,204 15,100 15,842 18,915 23,647
Prizes of 10*l.* 5054 6199 9496 12,343 14,648 18,777 19,277 21,129 24,594 1941 21,513 3930 5221 5692 9112 11,982 17,390 24,838

Prizes of 4*l.* *drawn on Saturday the* 21*ſt. inſt.*

No.								
	13	2783	6778	9853	12962	15982	19396	22657
	78	746	706	365	161	271	376	704
	947	3114	776	245	385	388	740	837
	453	156	193	779	443	554	302	082
	859	312	512	397	014	588	458	
	164	750	077	086	13179	412	662	23310
	921	242	564	812	252	953	756	059
	859	548	549	631	176	16425	037	297
	958	152	125	714	373	445	274	250
	705	096	377	10035	893	643	20405	037
	996	833	951	859	904	815	608	525
	202	4459	353	506	936	492	317	332
	905	140	7706	163	405	105	242	262
	305	217	310	637	647	628	270	736
	847	127	319	907	520	17993	290	831
	499	467	519	546	903	356	286	865
	1443	288	161	721	078	576	318	566
	021	053	009	780	609	447	163	24183
	386	621	221	654	807	747	036	026
	353	306	052	096	14953	613	096	738
	937	347	932	970	362	638	133	811
	265	380	943	919	976	683	197	816
	607	147	074	900	253	173	590	697
	041	006	149	317	965	284	212	844
	940	5637	8781	11024	349	058	760	245
	561	916	548	496	716	18833	099	547
	672	339	500	629	582	594	154	062
	445	532	751	516	343	686	584	266
	279	434	280	809	069	270	21894	920
	292	933	976	019	15696	761	301	350
	2280	328	829	195	811	247	820	957
	474	103	602	116	317	540	501	659
	801	628	9088	318	836	178	042	362
	665	072	512	576	384	058	22649	425
	763	948	495	029	599	682	838	099
	256	6975	620	12515	051	566	482	
	489	797	665	094	309	312	383	
	496	429	075	291	875	277	370	
	499	213	815	662	176	412	154	
	038	683	600	009	511	19815	090	

Monday.

No.								
	10	3310	6812	9772	12794	15712	19974	22583
	56	220	786	701	403	833	466	285
	96	893	768	169	851	428	538	948
	434	666	911	907	778	16149	586	23596
	473	626	522	041	997	012	698	826
	678	424	533	528	968	053	814	537
	582	621	7929	251		682	924	081
	143	497	051	175	13114	147	994	746
	654	791	717	322	602	318	273	707
	665	147	676	667	759	934	372	958
	718	565	187	561	672	488	807	306
	268	192	239	10973	077	825	450	024
	606	981	451	149	245	028	663	114
	868	258	566	853	706	17756	078	174
	110	4387	919	865	301	026		302
	411	570	604	974	194	753		750
	332	534	8573	605	832	915	20919	168
	1231	756	961	946	782	351	012	24853
	526	5447	057	538	144	279	650	737
	440	790	965	112	14329	592	850	190
	504	707	238	926	441	358	857	192
	830	279	028	793	348	166	376	574
	121	930	338	794	484	880	274	982
	475	181	853	11020	116	578	863	677
	367	786	535	699	093	051	669	766
	572	514	607	200	094	308	685	861
	212	979	996	660	303	18957	385	995
	035	625	129	463	482	948	21536	412
	306	422	594	731	333	508	543	
	631	007	662	311	037	506	906	
	544	735	298	831	748	575	869	
	2558	771	464	574	520	375	598	
	166	659	591	525	789	320	528	
	388	167	144	243	15992	606	046	
	612	6559	868	423	548	232	868	
	057	446	343	684	582	034	115	
	756	730	591	252	252	484	910	
	041	381	205	12931	888	252	235	
	749	386	9774	697	196	466	22347	
	723	096	274	838	224	299	602	
	408	224	187	132	826	327	501	
	832	903	219	727	800	303	641	
	159	286	708	372	483	611	510	
	3371	912	181	491	618	464	620	
	007	823	096	095	533	167	134	
	999	130	244	345	453	19818	029	

Tueſday.

No.								
	57	568	6805	9558	12930	16191	19879	23643
	166	651	784	616	763	969	20706	884
	497	200	078	710	889	965	684	605
	446	988	834	983	564	884	575	291
	952	208	607	956	346	826	360	238
	842	4439	158	798	791	415	260	635
	456	648	678	837	780	852	399	24191
	218	461	712	655	835	735	237	789
	722	129	825	074	13514	251	995	505
	590	045	002	201	704	477	719	848
	991	309	685	996	240	17604	486	024
	1271	512	7281	328	885	382	775	817
	509	696	988	882	761	620	058	105
	161	742	425	866	084	654	490	712
	612	453	361	10133	556	982	21871	569
	218	575	808	044	865	254	532	486
	332	723	743	599	567	762	594	704
	930	248	885	598	402	444	220	679
	325	785	516	683	14637	381	347	586
	725	034	917	810	944	005	863	800
	897	602	241	315	707	676	924	
	517	300	105	828	384	218	228	
	792	169	498	831	778	663	153	
	483	5214	840	616	334	529	214	
	084	018	802	594	584	188	387	
	2810	288	8259	901	760	395	22748	
	785	169	398	707	157	296	318	
	185	591	682	005	367	482	567	
	757	783	802	103	898	048	929	
	196	645	544	433	345	18501	465	
	123	624	599	11173	720	097	103	
	085	185	955	642	055	051	358	
	983	894	385	732	662	089	334	
	247	466	372	787	15095	361	527	
	135	652	789	967	481	129	796	
	032	454	562	238	147	431	300	
	311	023	527	876	009	821	23622	
	808	440	303	163	263	914	854	
	973	424	526	348	702	417	344	
	227	781	203	587	808	19011	820	
	565	772	019	832	766	058	198	
	839	133	841	513	601	877	614	
	3304	713	838	471	342	297	296	
	430	751	336	719	16096	346	525	
	334	485	515	905	616	311	552	
	616	6654	9755	604	264	154	318	
	792	603	423	744	748	749	206	
	190	376	406	12492	550	290	966	
	512	004	399	590	390	282	229	

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 24.

Debate on the amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, to assume a part of the State Debts.

MR. GERRY.

(Continued.)

THE gentleman has told us of the exertions of Georgia, that by the assumption injustice will be done to her, and that her's, in particular will be a hard case. I have no doubt the citizens of that State, according to their abilities, made great exertions; they behaved with valor, and have suffered much in the common cause; and if there are any circumstances which will subject her to an injury by the operation of any acts of Congress, let her state them, and she will undoubtedly obtain redress, I think I can be responsible for Massachusetts, that her members will do every thing that is consistent with justice, and even with generosity for Georgia. But the gentleman should consider, that Georgia is but an infant State, that by her utmost exertions she could not contribute in any great degree to accomplish this revolution, and she cannot expect that the measures of this extensive republic will be entirely accommodated to her situation.

The gentleman tell us, that whilst Boston was in possession of the enemy, Massachusetts made great exertions and suffered much, but not afterwards, for her ports being opened and commerce flourishing, she was enriched by the war. [*Here Mr. Jackson explained himself, and did not deny that Massachusetts continued her exertions, but supposed, nevertheless, she was enriched by the war.*] Mr Gerry admitted the explanation, and requested him to give any information he pleased respecting his arguments, as it was intended to consider them candidly.—He then proceeded: I conceive, sir, the gentleman is very little acquainted with the history of Massachusetts, as it relates to this subject, for so far was the State from being benefited, that it suffered exceedingly by the war. To judge of this matter, let us further examine the reports which were formerly called for to ascertain the contributions of the States, and see whether they will justify the supposition that the State was benefited by the war.

If we refer to the report of the Secretary at War to ascertain the number of men furnished by the several States, we shall find that some troops were inlisted for the war, some for three years, some for two, and others for one, and the militia for less periods. In order, then, to form a just idea of the comparative exertions of the States in this respect, it is necessary to reduce the number of men to one period of inlistment, whether inlisted for a longer or shorter time. For instance, to consider six soldiers, who were enlisted for two months as being equal to one inlisted for a year; or, if they were inlisted for three years, consider one as equal to three for one year.

By the Secretary's report, it will thus appear, that the whole number of men employed during the war, reduced to one year's term of service, was 311,719. Of this number, Massachusetts, by the average of the requisitions on her, was required to furnish the enormous proportion of 93-508 being 67,066 men, which is between a fifth and sixth of the whole number employed during the war, altho' her proportion was not more than a seventh. What was her conduct on this occasion? Did she fail to furnish the number required? No, sir, she raised the whole, and what is still more extraordinary, she supplied *above* the requisitions 17,140 men; if to this number we add 12,535 men which she supplied *agreeably* to the requisitions, and which exceeded her just proportion of one seventh, it appears that she furnished 29,675 men (for the term of one year's service) above her proportion.

Had the State in lieu of 74,206 men which she thus supplied, raised only her due proportion, which was 44,531, the probability is, she would have obtained these for half of the average bounty which she paid for them, and have saved at least 1,005,128 dollars.

Let us now consider the effect of this measure, and judge of the benefits resulting to the State by the war. The amount of the specie claims of the State for pay, depreciation of pay, bounties, and cloathing for all the troops which Massachusetts furnished is 8,006,553 dollars and this averaged on 74,206 men, will for 29,575 men be about, *Dols.* 3,201,824

Nine years interest due on this sum, is about	1,728,984
The increased bounties on her proportion from the causes mentioned	1,005,128
And if to these expences be added the loss of the State by the absence of 29,675 men the supplies given to them from time to time, the losses sustained by the death of perhaps a quarter part of them the support of the widows, and fatherless children, the amount, at the moderate rate of 100 dollars for each soldier, will be	2,967,500
Making	8,903,436

which that State has taxed herself to furnish for other States their deficiences of troops, and the last sum mentioned 2,967,500 dollars will be wholly lost to the State, in addition to this, several regiments were recruited in the State, not contained in the preceding estimate—Much has been said of the extravagant bounties, given by Massachusetts, the cause of which is explained, and notwithstanding the extraordinary requisitions on her for men, the average bounty paid by her, during the war for the term of a year's service, has not exceeded 47-2 dollars for each soldier.

Let us now turn our attention for a moment to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury which contains an account of the receipts and payments of the several States, in specie and indents, and in paper money reduced to specie. It is readily admitted, that the paper money in some instances is extended at a rate of depreciation, less than that which will be finally adopted, but by recurring to the report, I think it will be evident that the comparative view of this matter in its present form, is less favorable to Massachusetts, than it will be when the depreciation is further extended—as the accounts now present themselves, the amount of the sums received into the treasury from the several States is 14,200,777 dollars, reduced to specie value; the sum paid from the treasury, to the several States, amounts to 10,672,770 dollars, so that the ballance of receipts, at the Treasury is, 3,528,003 dollars; of this sum Massachusetts furnished, exclusive of what she received from the Treasury, 1,921,283 dollars, which is nearly 4-7 of the ballance of all the receipts at the Treasury, from the States, to this day. Her proportion of the ballance mentioned of 3,528,003 dollars, being one seventh, is 504,000; so that she has supplied in this instance, 1,417,283 dollars, reduced to specie, above her proportion. By the above statements made from authentic documents on the files of the House, it is evident that Massachusetts has advanced for other States, *Dollars.*

By troops	3,201,812
Interest thereon, 9 years	1,728,984
By supplies to the Treasury	1,417,283
Interest thereon 9 years	765,333
Making in the whole	7,113,244

And from hence we may form some judgment of the benefits she has received from the war, which has almost impoverished and ruined her.

If we advert to the proposition of the Senate, for assuming the State debts, we shall find the whole sum to be assumed is 21,500,000 dollars, and that Massachusetts, if she had not advanced more than other States on an average, would be entitled to 3,071,428 dollars, being a seventh of the sum to be assumed. She is to receive thereof four millions dollars, so that for all her advances, she will be reimbursed by the assumption only, 928,572 dollars and yet this paltry sum compared with her demands is grudged by States, for whom, she has made such large advances.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, June 7.

Extract of a letter from Naples, April 22.

ON the 4th inst. early in the morning, a fire broke out in the Ruggiero, a 74 gun ship belonging to the royal navy, in the port of Castellamare; as soon as the fire was discovered at Naples, all the workmen at the arsenal, without having received any orders, went on horseback and in carriages to contribute their assistance. It is remarkable to their honor, that this was Easter time, when the workmen generally choose to spend their time with their wives and families. The fire, in spite of every resistance, almost consumed the above ship to the water's edge, and had communicated to another vessel laden with corn, and from that to another of the King's ships of 75 guns. In the midst of this consternation, and when the whole dock yard was in danger, a young workman of the arsenal of Castellamare, observed that sufficient assistance was not given to the second vessel on fire; with amazing courage and spirit he threw himself into the sea, and swam to the ship, stript himself in the midst of the flames, and tried to extinguish them. His example inspired his companions with courage, and by their spirited efforts, all the ships in the harbor, except the Ruggiero and the corn vessel, were saved. The king, when informed of the zeal and bravery of those men, ordered that all those who had come at their own expence to Castellamare, should be recompensed, especially the young man who had so bravely hazarded his life; *but not one man would accept of the recompense*; refusing it in the handsomest terms.

"The Neapolitans have voted a gratuity to the king of 2,250,000, and the Sicilians 900,000 livres tournois, to make up the loss the marine has suffered by the destruction of the Ruggiero. The king has ordered General d'Action to express his satisfaction with this mark of their loyalty and affection."

BRABANT AND FLANDERS.

It is very difficult to procure any authentic intelligence of the affairs of Brabant at present. No person there dare write with any freedom, for fear of their letters falling into the hands of those who watch to detect spies, and who are ready to construe every kind of intelligence, as given from some improper motive.

A plan was lately concerted at Courtray, and that neighbourhood, supposed to have been planned under Austrian influence, the purpose of which was, with a force of 15,000 men, to release General Vandermersch from the Citadel of Antwerp, and to conduct him to Flanders, to be tried by the provincial council.

The attempt, however, failed, owing, as it is believed, to some of the chief people concerned, having at the time they pretended to join in this plot, been absolutely in the pay of the Patriots.

The states of Brabant, in the mean time, have removed M. Vandermersch, from the Citadel of Antwerp to a convent in Louvain, where they think he will be more out of the reach of those who wish to rescue him.

The discovery of this plot occasioned suspicion to fall on many people at Brussels; a general search therefore, took place, when in different houses they discovered depositions of arms and ammunition, for the use of the force intended for the rescue of Vandermersch.

In consequence of this, about 150 people have been seized and thrown into prison—and it is even asserted that two or three of them were hanged up by the mob.

PARIS, June 7.

On Thursday last [Corpus Christi-Day] his majesty, accompanied by the queen and the rest of the royal family, walked in procession to St. Germain l'Auxerrois, his parish, from the Thuilleries, through the Rue St. Honore, to the Louvre, and thence returned, by a different route, to the palace. On his right was the president of the national assembly (M. Treilhard) and on his left the great almoner of France, cardinal de Laval Montmorency. This ceremony had not its accustomed brilliancy, from the absence of so many of the princes of the blood, and the total abolition of all distinction of orders. The queen was dressed with an elegant simplicity that by no means obscured, if it did not heighten, her natural charms, which, even her enemies allow, are of the first class; and she was received by an incredible number of people with every possible mark of attachment and respect.

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.——Price 1s7.*

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

AUGUST 27——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5s6.	Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 6s.
Antigua Rum, 4s9. a 5s.	Do. 18. inch do. 18s
St. Croix, do. 4s8.	Butt white oak staves, 35s.
Country, do. 3s.	Pipe do. do. 9l.
Molasses, 2s6.	Hogshead do. do. 6l. 10s.
Brandy, 7s.	Do. do. heading, 8l.
Geneva, 5s3.	Irish barrel do. staves, 3l. 5s.
Do. in cases, 28s.	Hogshead red oak do. 5l. 5s.
Muscovado Sugar, 82s. a 72s.	Do. French do. 5l.
Loaf, do. 1s4.	Hogshead hoops, 4l.
Lump, do. 1s2½.	Whiteoak square timber per square foot, 10d.
Pepper, 2s9.	Red wood, per ton, 16l.
Pimento, 1s6.	Fustick, 10l.
Coffee, 1s3. 1s4.	Beaver, per lb. 12s. a 16s.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3s. a 6s.	Otter per skin, 9s. 32s.
Do. French, 18s. 10s.	Grey fox, 4s7.
Rice, 26s.	Martin, 4s10.
Superfine Flour, 54s.	Racoon, 3s6 a 7s6.
Common do. 50s.	Muskrat, 10d. a 14d.
Rye do. 30s. a 28s.	Beaver hats, 64s.
Indian Meal, 18s. 20s.	Castor do. 48s.
Rye, 5s. pr. bush.	Chocolate, 14d.
Wheat, 8s. a 9s.	Cocoa. 70s. a 80s.
Corn, (Southern) 3s6.	Cotton, 2s.
Do. (Northern,) 4s.	Tar, pr. bar. 14s.
Beef, first quality, 54s.	Pitch, 14s.
Pork, first quality, 105s.	Turpentine, 22s. a 23s.
Oats, 2s2.	Tobacco, James River, 4d. a 3½d.
Flax-seed, 4s6.	Do. York, 4d. a 3½d.
Ship bread per cwt. 21s. 24s.	Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3½d.
Country refined, bar-iron, 28l. a 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured, 5½d.
Do. bloomery, 25l. a 26l.	Do. Western-shore, 2d a 3½d.
Swedes do. 45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60s.
Russia do. 30l.	Do. bars, 68s.
Pig-iron, 8l 10s. a 9l.	Do. Shot, 68s.
German steel, 9d. per lb.	Red lead, 68s.
Nails American, by cask. 14d. per. lb. 4d.	White do. dry, 95s.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.	White do. in oil, 5l. 12s.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9½d.	Salt-petre hams, 7½d.
Do. do. do. 10d.	Spermaceti candles, 8s.
Do. do. do. 12d.	Mould do. 11d. a 1s.
Do. do. do. 20d.	Tallow dipt, 9½d.
Do. do. do. 24d. 7½d a 8½d.	Soap, 5d. a 8d.
Pot ash, per ton, 40l. 10s.	Castile soap, 9d. a 10d.
Pearl ash, 53l.	English cheese, pr. lb. 15d.
Bees-wax per lb. 2s.	Country do. 5d. 6d.
Mackarel per barr. 26s. a 30s.	Butter, 10d.
Herrings, 18s. 16s.	Hyson tea, 9s.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, 10d.	Sequin do. 6s6.
Dominico, do. 9d.	Bohea do. 2s6.
Honduras, do. 7d.	Ginseng, 2s. a 2s6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. 8l.	Starch Poland, 8d.
Do. chipped. 14l.	Snuff, 2s3.
2 inch white oak plank, per m. 10l. 10s.	Allum salt, water measure, pr. bush. 3s6.
1 inch do. 5l.	Liverpool do. 2s.
2 inch white pine plank, 8l.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe, 60l. a 90l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10s.	Port, 48l.
1 inch do. 3l. 10s.	Lisbon, pr. gal. 5s
2 inch pitch pine do. 10l.	Teneriff, 4s.
Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 8s.	Fyall, 3s3.
Cedar 2 inch do. 1l. 10s	Spermaceti do, 6l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10s.	Shake-down hhds. 3s6
1 inch do. 4l.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 150.
Pitch pine scantling, 3l. 8s.	Nail rods, pr. ton, 34l. 36l.
Cyprus 2 feet shingles, 1l. 10s.	Lintseed oil, pr. gal. 4s.
	Whale do. pr. barrel, 30 a6 3s.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.			Dls.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto. do.	600
			Dollars, 1200.	

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

This day published,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, Queen-Street, corner of Fly-Market,

A COLLECTION OF

ESSAYS AND FUGITIVE WRITINGS,

On various subjects.

By NOAH WEBSTER, *Jun.*

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN.

(2 w. t. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

This Day published,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, The

American Museum, for August,

1790.

CONTAINING, among many other interesting articles, several Letters from WARNER MIFFLIN, on the Quaker's petition to Congress, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

August 21, 1790.

☞ *A large impression of this paper having been struck off from the commencement of the second vol. April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers from that period, may be furnished with the numbers compleat.*